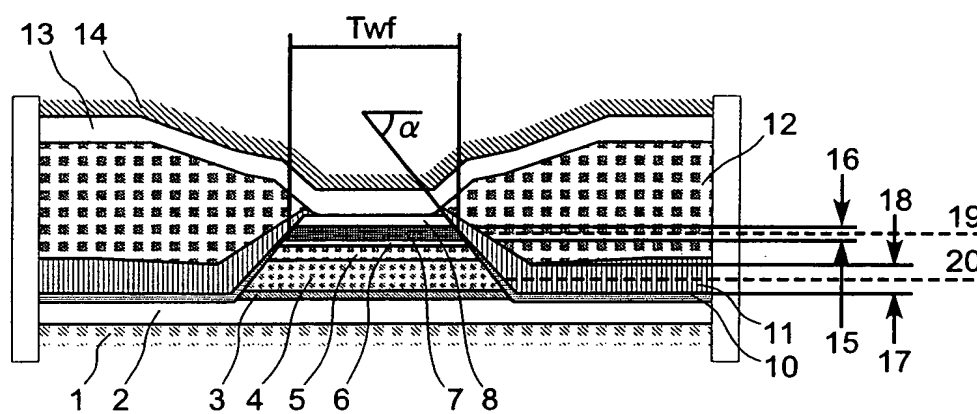




Replacement Sheet

**FIG.3** (PRIOR ART)



A detailed cross-sectional diagram of a device. It shows a base substrate 5 supporting a thin layer 7. Above layer 7 is another layer 11, which has a sloped top surface. On the left side, there are two pairs of horizontal lines labeled 19, 20 and 16, 18, with vertical arrows pointing to them from below labels 15 and 17 respectively. To the right, a dashed line with arrows indicates a curved path or boundary. Various points and regions are labeled:  $a_0$  at the top left slope,  $S$  near the dashed line,  $Hd$  on the sloped surface, and  $H$  further right on the same surface. An arrow points horizontally to the left within layer 11.

A detailed cross-sectional diagram of a device. It shows a base substrate labeled 5. Above it is a layer labeled 7. The top surface of the device is indicated by a horizontal line with arrows pointing left, labeled 11. On the left side, there are vertical dimension lines with labels 19, 20, 16, 18, 15, and 17. An angled line segment is labeled 'az'. A curved dashed line is labeled 'S'. A point or feature is labeled 'Hd'. A shaded region on the right is labeled 'H'.

A detailed cross-sectional diagram of the device. It shows multiple horizontal layers labeled 1, 5, 7, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20. A diagonal force vector  $S$  acts on a component at an angle  $\alpha$  to the horizontal. Another force vector  $H_d$  acts vertically downwards. A horizontal force vector  $H$  acts to the left within layer 11. An angle  $\beta$  is indicated between a dashed line and a solid line near the interface of layers 11 and 15. Arrows indicate fluid flow or movement within the channels.



Replacement Sheet

**FIG.13**

